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(50th Anniversary Year)

WRL NEWS

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DEMONSTRATE ON CAMBODIA

On June 16 Peoples Coalition for Peace & Justice will sponsor a demonstration in Washington to protest the continued bombing of Cambodia and the budget cuts of social legislation here at home. This demonstration will include a march and rally with speakers calling on the Nixon Administration and the Congress to end U.S. involvement in Indochina and to restore needed monies to people in the United States. A leaflet giving details is enclosed in this mailing.

"GREETING" THIEU...

photo by Dorothy Marder

. . . with vigil at National Press Club in Washington, is WRL staff member Jim Peck. The previous day, a protest demonstration was held in New York's Times Square. At Bergstrom Air Force Base, Thieu was "greeted" by demonstrators including members of the Austin (Texas) WRL chapter.

ADDRESSING ENGINEERS...

photo by Bradford Lyttle

. . . during corporate complicity rally outside convention of Institute of Electronic & Electrical Engineers in New York, is WRL staff member David McReynolds.

JEANNETTE RANKIN 1880 - 1973

Jeannette Rankin, the member of Congress who voted against both world wars, died May 18 at the age of 92 in Carmel, California. Only a few days previous, WRL received in the mail a $20 contribution from her: she was a regular contributor and was active in the peace movement right until the end. She was recipient of the League's first annual peace award in 1958. Ten years later, she led the Jeannette Rankin Brigade to Washington to urge an end of the Vietnam war.

In WRL's 1972 Peace Calendar, which featured a selection of statements by women on peace and social justice, Jeannette Rankin is quoted: "I am proud of the fact that my first vote cast in Congress was a vote against war. It was the first opportunity for a woman to vote because I was the first woman to be elected to Congress.

"I believed then as I do today that women are the ones who must be concerned with the needs and development of the human race. I have always fought for the dignity of all human beings—for those of the present as well as those of future generations. I will continue to struggle as long as I live."

AT STREET FAIR

. . . in the Fremont section of Seattle. WRL Northwest mounts tiger cage and collects signatures on behalf of Thieu's prisoners.

CLOSING THE COMMUNICATIONS GAP

WRL News always needs more reports from local groups and this is another reminder to get those reports in so we can share your experiences with others around the country. The *News* does not, however, have space for extended discussion articles and the Steering Committee has considered the occasional publication of a discussion bulletin, open to all WRL members–short 2-3 page articles that could take up questions of what WRL direction should be, etc. These articles would be collected and published from time to time, sent at nominal cost to League members who wanted them. Can we have your reactions?

ENROLLMENT BLANK

Send to War Resisters League
339 Lafayette Street, N. Y., N.Y. 10012

WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.
I THEREFORE AM DETERMINED NOT TO SUPPORT ANY KIND OF WAR, INTERNATIONAL OR CIVIL, AND TO STRIVE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL THE CAUSES OF WAR

signature

address

city

state *zip code*

CAMPAIGN FREEDOM

by Lynne Shatzkin Coffin

Campaign Freedom is a WRL project aimed at bringing the attention of the American public to the situation and conditions faced by the over 200,000 political prisoners in South Vietnam's prisons. The project is also designed to pressure American and South Vietnamese officials and to make it clear that the American people are concerned and will continue to be concerned until they are satisfied that these people have been released and that democratic freedoms will be initiated in South Vietnam for all people.

The Campaign is an individual action project. People have been asked to "adopt" a political prisoner and write to a number of officials and organizations to try to find out all they can about their prisoner. They receive an action outline explaining the campaign and materials from all organizations who are working on similar projects. They also receive the name of a prisoner and all the available information on the person's background, condition, and whereabouts. The packet costs $5 and is available from WRL.

The Campaign is proving very successful. So far over 100 individuals from all over the United States have "adopted" prisoners and are now working on this project. An alternative high school in Portland, Oregon wrote to WRL requesting five prisoners' names and packets. They also write that they think the campaign is a "terrific idea" and they plan to extend the campaign to others in their school and community.

An exciting aspect of the Campaign has been the receipt of lists of prisoners smuggled out of Saigon through a network of couriers and received by WRL from points in Thailand, South Vietnam and Europe. These lists have included names of prisoners, the prisons in which they are being incarcerated, birthdates, and occasionally other information.

The Campaign is designed so that any individual, no matter what their personal circumstances, can participate. We hope that in this crucial period other League members and supporters will decide to join the campaign to free the Political Prisoners in South Vietnam and will write to WRL asking for the Campaign Freedom packet and enclosing $5 to cover our costs. Join together with over 100 others and adopt a prisoner!

AROUND THE SOUTHWEST

by Craig Simpson

Part of our role in the Southwest Regional Office is to coordinate and communicate actions of all nonviolent groups in the Southwest with a view toward building a nonviolent movement. We do this mainly through our newsletter and our traveling program.

Recently we put out our fourth issue of the Southwest Conference on Nonviolence Newsletter. The newsletter includes local activities of Southwest groups, resources for GIs and Vets, news on Chicano labor, amnesty, Africa and much more. Draft Resisters in the Southwest area prisons are listed. The newsletter attempts to bridge the gap of isolation so often felt by groups in this area of the country and to keep them in touch with groups and resources available to them.

In the course of our traveling program we visit small towns and communities. We may give a talk or show a film on the war, help to set up a local WRL, or just view what's going on and give and get advice. In April we visited centers in Texas and attended a conference in Kansas. Our main activities are in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona and Colorado. *If you would like to subscribe to the newsletter or have us visit your community please write us: WRL/SW, 1003 Forrester NW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.*

In mid-April I spent 10 days traveling and visiting local groups in Texas and Kansas. Early in the trip I stopped to talk with George Stone, Charlie Boswell and Patti Everett of Fort Worth WRL. The Phoenix, a bookstore/storefront is the center of pacifist activities there. The group is involved in co-ops, amnesty, prison visitation, the farm workers and corporate research. I then visited an energetic student-run group in Denton, Texas, under the leadership of Debbie Tippin and Bob Morrissey. Their main activities center around North Texas State University and amnesty is the main issue. They also hold classes on nonviolence, counsel veterans and do prison visitation.

In Kansas, I attended a nonviolence conference held on a farm near Newton, Kansas. The conference was set up by Bob Mayer of Sunflower Life Center and included nonviolent training with the help of George Lakey of MNS. After spending a night with some VVAW people in Wichita and visiting their coop, I hitched to Dallas for a meeting of the Dallas Peace Center, a CALC affiliated group. The next day I visited Grace and Ed Hedemann of Austin WRL and talked over regional actions planned this summer.

WATERGATE–IN PERSPECTIVE

by Dick Goldensohn

The real scandal, of course, is not what happened at the Watergate or how it was dealt with by officials in the Justice Department or at the White House. The real scandal is the manner in which the entire country is run by a relatively small group of males in executive positions in business and government.

The greatest value of the exposes surrounding the Watergate incident is that they give us all a clear, if micro-cosmic view of the behavior of the people in governing circles at a time when a larger view is often obscured by the sheer magnitude and scope of the larger transgressions.

For example, the present bombing of Cambodia openly coordinated by the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, is a much greater crime in every sense than the act of breaking into the Watergate. It is a violation of international law and of American constitutional law, as well as a crime against the innocent people who are its victims. The murder of Fred Hampton at four in the morning was a much greater intrusion of privacy than the photographing of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatric records. The activities of Donald Segretti's campaign of political sabotage may be reprehensible but they pale in comparison with Gen. Lavelle's raids over North Vietnam and their role in sabotaging peace negotiations.

It may be scandalous for Nixon not to report a $250,000 contribution from a financier in trouble with the SEC. But should it be less of a scandal if it had been reported? Isn't it an even greater scandal that in a supposed democracy almost all important elections are financed by millionaires, often to elect other millionaires who are certain to protect their mutual interests?

Isn't it really a much larger scandal than Watergate that Nixon can raise a million dollars at a $1000 a plate dinner (May 9), while millions of Americans are asked to subsist on 50¢ for dinner and many more are not even getting that because of cutbacks in the welfare roles?

It may be a scandal that Hunt tried to manufacture cables pointing the finger at Kennedy for the murder of Diem, but isn't it equally scandalous for Nixon to suggest that Diem was worthy of American support?

Isn't it a scandal when Kissinger excuses the Christmas bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong and then begs us to have compassion for the "tragedy" of those directly implicated in the Watergate bugging?

Watergate may open our eyes to what has been going on inside the government in Washington, but it should not blind us or distract us from seeing the greater outrages of the Nixon Administration. The revelations should serve as a light to make visible what was otherwise darkened and hidden. We must see that its dazzle does not blind us. If this can be done, possibly Watergate will be the beginning of a long process of moving to a new level of consciousness in the entire country.

We must, however, be alert that the people in power will ultimately do everything they can to repair the damage, *except*, of course, change. Their response is typified by a New Jersey politician who said recently, "The first thing we must do to wipe out official corruption is to restore people's faith in the government."

Weeks ago, for example, Nixon announced the resignations of Haldeman, Erlichman, and Kleindienst; however, at this writing, their positions seem unaltered–they go to their offices daily and are still on the government payroll. Meanwhile, Nixon is engaged in intensive reshuffling of his staff in order to create the illusion that he actually is facing up to the implications of the Watergate affair. Unfortunately, the reshuffling is just that: Gen. Haig is brought into the White House as an adviser and takes off his military uniform; Nixon's protege, Gov. Connally, is called back from Texas; Ruckelshaus is sent from the EPA to the FBI; and Richardson is switched from Defense to the Justice Department. The overall strategy of the administration seems to be to admit guilt, insofar as it is unavoidable, but to do just about nothing about it.

It may be that as events and exposes pile up, Nixon will no longer be able to hold on. But even if that happens it will not be an answer to the real scandal. As one observer put it, "The ruling circles may even be willing to sacrifice Nixon in order to insure that the investigation goes no further."

NEW LITERATURE

STRATEGY FOR A LIVING REVOLUTION. This book by George Lakey "gives a clear understanding of nonviolence as an effective means for developing a mass movement for change," says Cesar Chavez. $2.95

INSTEAD OF VIOLENCE. Finally in paperback is this outstanding anthology on nonviolence edited by Arthur & Lila Weinberg $2.75

PEACE IS POSSIBLE. Edited by Elizabeth Jay Holland is this series of essays by leading economists, professors, scientists etc. $2.95

WAR-PEACE FILM GUIDE. At last, a compilation (by Lucy Dougall) of the best films on the subject and how to obtain them $1.50

(These books are included in the new literature list enclosed with this issue.)

KEY LIST

WRL has what is known as a "Key List." People on this list receive mailings throughout the year giving information on local organizing and detailed information on projects, sponsored by the League and other groups. If you are interested in receiving these mailings and feel that you will be able to make use of them in your local organizing activities, please send your name to WRL, Att: Lynne Shatzkin Coffin and $2 to cover our costs of mailing.

PERSONALS

Congratulations to Karin and Ralph DiGia on the birth of Daniel Martin DiGia (7 lbs., 10 oz., March 14). Ralph has been a staff member since 1956.

Lynne Shatzkin and Jerry Coffin, both staff members, were married on February 24. Jerry left to become general manager of New York's listener-supported radio station WBAI, but Lynne remains on staff.

Jim Forest, WRL vice chairman and Laura Hassler, peace activist, were married on April 29 at FOR national headquarters in Nyack.

A MARCH ON WOUNDED KNEE

by Jim Peck

AIM (American Indian Movement) called upon people across the country to converge on Wounded Knee, Easter Sunday, and join in delivering much-needed food and medicine. Would the federal government have the humanity to relent on its roadblocks for Easter Sunday? Or would the marshals pursue their customary policy of blockade?

Unfortunately, the response to AIM's call was meagre. By Sunday morning only some 70 persons had assembled at Crow Dog's camp, near Rosebud. Many had traveled a long distance. Groups in cars came from Oregon and Maine, from Berkeley and Madison, from Minneapolis and Indianapolis. The Indians assembled for the occasion and the whites, who already had been working on the scene did not have to travel. On Saturday night, 15 of them were arrested for trying to run food into Wounded Knee through the roadblocks under cover of darkness.

Because of the small turnout, the AIM leadership decided on a change of plan. Instead of attempting to enter Wounded Knee on Easter Sunday, the assembled group would on that day start a march to Wounded Knee, arriving there the following Saturday (the distance is about 100 miles). This would give time to rally more participants as the march gathered momentum.

The plan was submitted to the group assembled at Crow Dog's camp. Although there was some opinion favoring postponement because of the light turnout, the majority felt that if we didn't start now, the show might never get on the road altogether. Though the group had no formal structure, no appointed or elected leaders, no name–even, we operated with customary democratic procedures. This was to be a nonviolent march–without guns. Though several of the participants felt differently, they accepted a policy of nonviolence.

Less than an hour after the decision-making meeting, we hit the road. Three marchers, one holding aloft an AIM pennant walked about 200 yards ahead. In the event of an armed attack by white vigilantes, the pennant would be lowered. This would alert the marchers to, quickly, duck into a ditch or dip alongside the road. The van carrying food and the medical station wagon, which brought up the rear, then would pull up alongside where the marchers were lying down and protect them from gunfire. So that all participants would become familiar with this procedure, we held a surprise drill, at one point. The danger of an armed attack along these little-traveled roads, though small as long as we were on Indian reservations, would become substantial once we crossed into Bennett County, the one white county along our route.

It was 2 p.m. on a sunny Easter Sunday when we started. Leading the march were five or six persons carrying a long strip of canvas inscribed with "Liberty & Justice for All." In addition to Indians and whites, our group included three blacks from the Deep South and several Orientals. Many of the marchers were young women. Around 5:30 p.m., we set up camp for the night, along the roadside. Building fires was essential because at night, even at this season, the local temperature is in the 30s and sometimes below. Having no sleeping bag, I slept under blankets on the floor of the food van–and still I was freezing. Throughout the night, marchers took turns at security watch, to guard against vigilante attacks.

Next day, before we took off, John Strike, a medicine man in the area, eloquently described the meaning of the peace pipe and gave us a moving sendoff. A few miles down the road, we detoured in order to pass through the Indian village of Parmalee. We stopped in the center of the village where residents quickly assembled to rap with us or to simply look on.

Then, back on the road, slowly traversing the barren stretches of plain. That night, we camped a couple of miles short of the Bennett County line. It rained during the night and next day dawned cold and foggy. After a well-wishing sendoff by Chief Frank Fools Crow, we crossed into that white county and stopped for lunch at a small village called Vetal. Many of us ate at one of the village's two cafes, but encountered no hostility. We had been told that the danger spot was the town of Martin, about 21 miles ahead, where white cowboys in the bars actually had threatened an armed attack on our march. Our campsite that night had the natural protection of a high hill of sand. Since we now were in Bennett County, we doubled the security guard and squeezed sleeping bags into a more compact area.

Next morning, a cold-gray one, we set out on our fourth day. Until then, the only visible evidence of government power had been an occasional police car driving back and forth. Occasionally it would park by the roadside, ahead of us, and one of its occupants would take mug-shots of the marchers as we passed. But that Wednesday toward noon, about 5 miles out of Martin, we sighted a roadblock ahead. We halted about 200 yards away and a delegation advanced to the roadblock. Some 80 federal marshals, Bureau of Indian Affairs police and plainclothesmen stretched across the road. Some were on-the-ready with rifles and gas guns. Vernon Bellecourt, national coordinator of AIM, had arrived on the scene. After a brief conference, he and our delegation returned to the march. The word was that if we should try to bypass the roadblock, we'd be arrested. Bellecourt was of the opinion that we were not sufficient in numbers to make an arrest effective–especially in consideration for the overburdened Wounded Knee Legal Defense/Offense Committee. The many persons arrested since the start of the Wounded Knee occupation have been bailed out rapidly and no trials have taken place thus far. Bellecourt advised that the march terminate herewith. Our group met by the roadside and concurred. So, we boarded the food van, the medical station wagon and a few other friendly cars and returned to Crow Dog's Camp. There we learned the sad news that Frank Clearwater, shot in a gunfire exchange 8 days previous, had died in the hospital–the first actual killing at Wounded Knee. We had walked almost 50 miles with about 30 to go. Although we did not reach our destination, the march proved effective, I feel, as a nonviolent action in support of Wounded Knee. During its four days duration, and even before it started, it received considerable media publicity.

I got a ride back to Rapid City with Mark Lane, one of the attorneys for the legal defense committee, whom I've known since the Freedom Rides. (Mark, then a New York State Assemblyman, went on a Freedom Ride with Percy Sutton, then head of New York City NAACP and now Manhattan Borough President). Mark, who has been involved in the protracted negotiations at Wounded Knee, urged me to make clear the original and present Indian demands. The original demands were 1. A free election for the Oglala Sioux tribe; 2. An examination by Senator Fulbright to determine the degree of treaty violation; 3. An investigation by Senator Kennedy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' current operation. At the time of our march, the Indians were ready to settle for appointment by the White House of an impartial, fact-finding committee on the entire Indian situation. It was an agreement along these lines which ended the 70 day occupation of Wounded Knee on May 9. The government agreed to send five representatives to Wounded Knee to negotiate on all the issues.

SETTING OUT FROM CROW DOG'S CAMP

CHIEF FOOLS CROW's SENDOFF ON 2nd DAY

ARMED FEDS BLOCKADE ROAD ON 4th DAY

THE U.S. PRISON SYSTEM'S NEW MIND-CONTROL PROGRAM

by Tom Flower
(now serving a 6-month sentence for a sitdown last May 5 at Tinker Air Force Base)

I would like to raise the issue of a new federal prison project which portends all the dehumanizing terror of 1984. I am referring to the START program, which will be instituted at the Behavior Modification Research & Detention Center, presently under construction at Butner, North Carolina. Right now, an experimental program leading up to START is being conducted at the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, under the auspices of the Bureau of Prison Mental Health Service Department.

The START program, designed to be used on prisoners who offer stubborn resistance to "adjustment," consists of "reorientation" consisting of a minimum of 18 months in segregation, without a hearing. During this period, the prisoners are subjected to psychotropic drugs, aversion therapy and manipulation of environmental stimuli producing states of apathy conducive to suggestibility. An attempt is made to establish a conviction on the part of the prisoners that they have lost their common social order and the protection of the law. At the new Butner facility, psychosurgery is being planned.

The experimental program at Springfield seems to be testing the feasability of divesting certain prisoners of their constitutional rights by labeling them "mentally disordered offenders"—not psychotic, but "aggressive," "resistive to authority," etc. In charge of the program is Albert Scheckenbach, a behavoiral psychologist working under Martin Gruder, a Bureau of Prisons psychiatrist, who incidentally, is warden-designate of the Butner facility.

The Springfield unit, according to prisoners who have been in it, consists of four tiers of cells. Newly entering prisoners are assigned to strip cells on the bottom tier. Isolation and sensory deprivation experiments begin at this level. Attempts by other prisoners to communicate with those in the program during their yard period are punished by confinement to "the hole."

More complete details can be found in the January 1973 issue of Prisoners Digest International, from which I obtained some of the information for this article. Still more details are included in the U.S. Bureau of Prisons Operation Memo No. 7300-128 dated October, 1972.

I was extremely interested in a report on the Springfield program by one of its victims, Edward Sanchez, in the April 12 issue of WIN.

"Since its very beginning, we have fought this program," Sanchez writes. "A 65-day food strike from September through October was highly publicized. And a strike was begun February 1, continuing to this day with total noncooperation. Out of the 14 men now in the START program, six are involved in the protest—William Ruiz, Albert Gagne, Gerhard Wilson, Gerald McDonald, Thomas Sparks and myself. It is a fact that officials are doing all they can possibly to drive us to psychosis and break our spirits. We all have been put in chains. Two were assaulted with tranquilizer drugs. All of us have been on half rations of food. All of us have been harassed daily."

Sanchez urges letters of protest to Norman Carlson, director of the Bureau of Prisons in Washington; Dr. P.J. Ciccon, warden of the U.S. Medical Center in Springfield and to Congressmen Bernie Sisk, Ron Dellums and Charles Rangel. He aptly points out: "This crisis in the prisons effects you if you are a minority, conscientious, have political awareness, or are active in movements out on the streets because the odds are when and if you are arrested, you can very likely find yourself on the inside looking out of one of these programs."

REMEMBER WRL AFTER YOU ARE GONE

Recently WRL received a specific bequest of $300 from the estate of Louise Hanley, a long time WRL member who died last year. Friends and members of the League who wish to continue to help after death may do so by making a provision in their wills as Louise Hanley did.

The approved form for bequests is as follows: I bequeath..... dollars ($.....) to War Resisters League (incorporated under the laws of New York State with headquarters at 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012.

WRL ACTIVE ON AMNESTY

by Irma Zigas

Photo by Nancy Purser

In the last month, WRL has been involved in initiating, organizing, planning and participating in a series of meetings to support unconditional amnesty. On April 28 in New York City, WRL joined by WSP and the Greenwich Village Peace Center held an all day working seminar, which I coordinated. Invitations went to the tri-state area (New York, New Jersey, Connecticut). Over 100 attended. The day was set up for information, education and program. Virginia Collins, Vice President of SCEF & RNA; Brian Adams of the National VVAW office; Dee Knight of Amex magazine, Canada, addressed the group and detailed the needs and scope of persons who would be most affected by an amnesty.

Presentation and discussion focussed on the need for universal-unconditional amnesty to cover all who resisted the war by going into exile, (civilian and military), walking out of the armed forces, going underground in this country, resisting the draft, and more than ½ million less-than-honorably-discharged vets. In all cases amnesty means survival. Universal unconditional amnesty is necessary on an overall basis without distinction between different kinds of anti-military crimes. We should not judge individual cases. We oppose any case-by-case reviews which would be a way of isolating each person from the groups. Amnesty should be unconditional without penalty or sacrifice of principles.

Virginia Collins stressed that tens of thousands of minority folks are underground in this country who are non-cooperators, non-registrants, AWOLs, resisters, vets, etc. They need unconditional amnesty. Brian stressed the need for a universal discharge because in the last decade 500,000 vets have received less than honorable discharges, and are not receiving benefits, job, services, and are treated as second class citizens. Dee described conditions of the exile community in Canada in terms of the adverse climate there, because of unemployment and tightening up on gaining legal residence and the spectrum of people who are living there. Sandy Rutherford formerly of Sweden and now of Vancouver gave a similar picture about Sweden which is now closed to further entry by American exiles.

After the presentations, the body broke into two groups for discussion which centered around community organizing and the problems that were related to individual constituencies. Resource people were available with info about media, communications, legislation. Much new and valuable information was received from our 3 main speakers plus from the input by resource people and participants. We gained an understanding of the scope and range of activity going on and of the need for educational material to mobilize and inform on the issue. A sympathetic climate must be created and developed on the local levels before national actions can be attempted. A recommendation was made to publicize this seminar and to recommend to regions around the country that they also set up similar seminars.

On April 30, Ralph DiGia, Lynne Coffin and I attended a meeting as representatives of WRL National and Jerry Wingate and Craig Simpson from WRL South and Southwest, at 475 Riverside Drive. This meeting was called by WRL, WSP, CALC, ACLU, VVAW. Invitations to 200 organizations asked national and regional participation to discuss the possibility of forming a National Committee for unconditional universal amnesty. Exile groups were included, all were invited to express themselves on the issue.

The meeting was attended by 50 people. The group endorsed the idea of setting up a National Universal & Unconditional Amnesty Council, which would set a focus and direction under which all groups and individuals around the country could work with their programs and which would coalesce on major actions as need developed. It recommended that such a committee would be proposed at the National Conference on Amnesty in Washington May 4 and 5.

The National Conference on Amnesty was convened by the ACLU, VVAW, National Black Lawyers Guild, the National Student Association and the Emergency Ministries of the National Council of Churches. Between 300 and 400 people attended. WRL was well represented. David McReynolds and I were resource people in the workshop on community action and education. Ralph DiGia, Igal Roodenko (NY), Mark Looney (D.C.), Jerry Wingate (Atlanta) represented the League. People from all over the country and representatives of the exile groups in Canada, Sweden, Great Britain, attended the 2 day meeting.

At the end of the D.C. Conference a resolution was passed endorsing establishment of a National Universal and Unconditional Amnesty Council. A working committee was set up composed of 12 people, 6 representatives of those who would be the direct recipients of amnesty and 6 who represent groups who are developing programs to mobilize on the issue. I represent WRL on the working committee which met in Chicago May 17 to write a policy statement and to begin development of the national campaign.

AMNESTY LITERATURE

(included in the new literature list enclosed with this issue)

WHEN CAN I COME HOME? A debate on amnesty for exiles and all anti-war prisoners edited by Murray Polner. A 267 page paperback $1.95

WRL AMNESTY PACKET. An effective collection of materials on the subject $1.00

AMNESTY: WHY? FOR WHOM? A 12 page pamphlet by David McReynolds . . . . . 20¢ each, $10/100

WRL'S AMNESTY STATEMENT . . . . . single copies free, $1 per 100